

TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports
of the
Medical Officer of Health
(E. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)
and
Chief
Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager
(Ian R. Liversidge, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR 1971



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1971

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1971.

The April 1971 National Census enumerated the Turton population as 21,495 persons - of which 10,465 were males and 11,030 females. 690 residents were born before 1896 (230 males and 460 females) and 5,755 have been born since 1956. The Registrar General estimated the mid year population to be 21,520. The vital statistics for 1971, whilst not quite as good as last year, were never the less better than the national average. There were 412 live births, 8 stillbirths and 5 infant deaths. Total deaths were 12 fewer than last year, and the main killers were Cancer 15%, Heart Diseases 50% and Respiratory Diseases 14%. Six men and one woman died from lung cancer.

Communicable diseases have remained in a minor key apart from one-acute meningitis. 1971 was normally a none Measles year so no conclusion regarding its possible control by immunisation can be drawn. Ten cases of acute meningitis were notified during the year.

A persistent and fairly widespread outbreak of acute meningococcal meningitis was grumbling throughout the year in the adjoining County Borough and County districts of the South East and consequently family doctors were alerted. Two cases proved to be a virus meningitis and the adults were all clinical cases cared for at home and who responded well to treatment. The causative organism was not identified. It seems therefore, that there may well have been little or no involvement with the major outbreak.

The district has been free from Diphtheria now for 20 years - all the more reason for maintaining a high acceptance rate for immunisation.

I am appreciative of the help and co-operation of my colleagues and for the support and interest of yourself and the Health Committee.

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 21,520.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1971 was 7,840.

The rateable value was £708,592 at 1st April, 1971 and a penny rate at this time yielded £6,893.

New buildings in the area for private ownership are gradually changing parts of the district to become essentially dormitory. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries, the manufacture of paper and farming.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Saw Mills, Manufacture of Paper and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors.

VITAL STATISTICS

England & Wales

LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	213	190	412	
Illegitimate	3	6		
Live birth rate per 1000 population:				
Crude rate			19.1	16.0
Adjusted rate			21.0	
(Comparability factor 1.10)				
Stillbirths			8	
Stillbirths rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			19	12
Total live and stillbirths			420	
Infant deaths (death under 1 year):				
Legitimate ... ..Male - 3		Female - 1	4	
Illegitimate ... ..Male - 1		Female - Nil	1	
Infant Mortality rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births			12	18
Neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks)			10	12
Early neo-natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week)			2	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)			21	22
Maternal Mortality (rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths)			Nil	0.17
Total Deaths (all ages)			199	
Death rate per 1,000 population:—				
Crude rate			9.2	11.6
Adjusted rate			12.0	
(Comparability factor, 1.30)				

Population: For:—
 Birth Rate } 21,520
 Death Rate }

Year	Live Births (Adj. Rate)		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	Total		Neo-natal									
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1971	412	21.0	199	9.2	8	19.0	Nil	Nil	5	12.0	4	10.0
1970	387	20.2	211	10.0	6	15.0	Nil	Nil	1	3.0	1	3.0
1969	358	19.4	182	9.0	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	5	14.0	5	14.0
1968	356	21.7	163	8.4	4	11.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1967	336	21.6	164	9.2	4	12.0	Nil	Nil	3	9.0	2	12.0
1966	377	19.3	176	10.1	1	2.6	Nil	Nil	2	5.3	2	5.3
1965	414	21.7	157	9.2	6	14.3	Nil	Nil	8	19.3	7	16.9

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.30)
 Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.10)

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following is a copy of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases supplied by the Registrar General of the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents.

The information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death										Male	Female
B6(2)	Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
B19(10)	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
B31	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-urinary system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
B46(10)	Disease of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
BE48	All Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
BE50	All Other External Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES										95	104

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.
Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.
Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Bolton</i>	<i>M/c Lab.</i>
Throat Swabs	0	2
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces	2	21
Milk for T.B.	0	1
Milk for Brucellosis... ..	0	206
Milk—Heat Treated	0	6
Water—Bacteriological	0	12
Chemical	0	0
Food Poisoning	5	4

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Chest Physician and the Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1971

During 1968 there was a modification in the lists of notifiable infectious diseases, under Part III of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, as amplified by the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, which became operative from 1st October, 1968.

The full revised list of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health is now as follows:-

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

The following tables show the diseases which occurred in the area during 1971, and the comparisons with previous years.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED - 1971 (other than Tuberculosis)

Disease	Cases Notified (after correction of diagnosis)									
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods - years								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	22	—	3	7	11	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	11	1	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	28	3	4	10	10	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	10	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	1	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	77	4	11	24	26	—	4	7	1	—

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Scarlet Fever	20	8	14	38	22
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	142	79	41	274	11
Whooping Cough	63	—	3	11	28
Acute Meningitis	—	—	—	1	10
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	6	6	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	26	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice	—	—	8	22	4
TOTALS	237	121	66	346	77

DIPHtheria

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past twenty years.

IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated at the various schools and Clinics.

During the year the following children were immunised with D.P.T.:—Triple Vaccine.
Under 7 years 268 Between 7 and 15 years 18

In addition, 353 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable. Children may be immunised either by their own family doctor or at the Clinic.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination in 1960 was extended to include all persons under 40 years of age, all expectant mothers, medical and hospital staff and their families.

DYSENTRY AND FOOD POISONING

One case of dysentery and one case of food poisoning was confirmed during the year. Both infections were contracted abroad whilst on holiday. Medical treatment quickly cleared up the infections.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:-

Age Groups	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS	4		2		0		1	

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Immunisation Clinic)	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. WEDNESDAYS 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth MONDAY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—MONTHLY, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Relaxation Classes	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAY 10 a.m.—12 noon. (By appointment).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon. FRIDAYS 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ophthalmic Session	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon (By appointment).

Orthopaedic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. (By appointment monthly)
Dental	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAY - all day WEDNESDAY - all day. THURSDAY 2 p.m.—4 p.m.—FORTNIGHTLY (Gas Session). FRIDAY - All day.
Physiotherapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY - 1.30 p.m. (fortnightly by appointment)
Speech Therapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAY p.m. FRIDAY p.m. (by appointment).
Tuberculosis	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. Thomas.
Audiometric Service	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. By appointment
Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 22488.
(1) General	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444.
(2) Infectious Diseases	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 61431. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) Maternity	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 41177. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 40808. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 43411.
Out-patient Clinics:—	
General	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 26789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
Tuberculosis	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton. For information ring Bolton 22311 MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 23101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwives	Mrs. Entwistle, 10 Davenham Road, Darwen. Tel. No. Darwen 73706. Miss R. H. Cook, 4 Lees Cottages, Turton. Tel. No. Turton 502.
District Nurse	Mrs. M. Oley, 53 Delph Brook Way, Egerton. Tel. No. Bolton 54488. Mrs. B. Haslam, 39 Smith Lane, Egerton. Tel. No. Bolton 54536. Mrs. T. A. Wild, 4 Brentford Avenue, Bolton. Mrs. M. Dawson, 11 Highfield Road, Bromley Cross. Tel. No. Bolton 55329.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Slaney, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Coyle, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Hurst, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY—10.30 a.m. — 12 noon; TUESDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; WEDNESDAY — Closed; THURSDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; FRIDAY 5 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.; SATURDAY Closed.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Rd., Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Youth Employment Bureau	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross WEDNESDAY, p.m. FRIDAY, a.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1971.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer:

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending born in			No. of attendances of children at ages 0 to 4
		1971	1970	1966/69	
Chapelton Road ..	52	198	161	95	3032
Walsh's Institute ..	52	179	137	84	3066
Barlow Memorial Institute	46	27	44	127	893

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Chapelton Road: 4 individual women
4 attendances

POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

Immunisations/Vaccinations completed at any time prior to
31st December, 1971

	Against Diphtheria (under 15)	Against Whooping Cough (under 5)	Against Poliomyelitis (all ages)	Measles
Turton	4,946	3,376	5,982	167
During 1971	307	235	286	167

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Chief Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager, 1971

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit this Annual Report for the year 1971.

For the first time for many years the department has been free from any of the problems presented by the refuse collection service. Unless one has actually been involved with the day to day work of a service, that must be operated continually, then the pressure which ensues from delayed collections is unbelievable.

Having maintained a service on a weekly basis with the minimum of administration has enabled the department to give greater attention to other aspects of environmental health.

In particular, more attention has been given to dealing with unfit housing and the modernisation of the Oaks Estate council houses.

Milk sampling has also been kept at a very high level as is necessary in such an area of milk production as Turton. It is a matter of regret that four herds have shown evidence of brucella infection.

The summer months were again an active time for your inspectors, particularly in relation to the annual problem of smells from the two Maggot breeding establishments at Edgworth. Much effort and time was put into surveillance work, and it is still apparent that despite certain action already taken, there is no simple, cheap or speedy solution to the problem and a great deal of research and enterprise is still needed to resolve the situation.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the encouragement received from the Chairman and Members of the Committee. May I also express my thanks to the loyal and devoted staff of my office for all the assistance given so willingly during the year.

Finally, may I thank Dr. Taylor and the other officers of the Council for all their support and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

IAN R. LIVERSIDGE,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and
Housing Manager.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 7,581.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Bury water mains of the Bolton Water Undertaking.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at eleven premises in the district.

During the year 4 unsatisfactory samples were reported by the laboratories.

The sampling of all mains water proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year some properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained consist of:—

8,105 fresh water closets	165 pail closets
11 waste water closets	9,179 galvanised ashbins
4 dry ashpits	4 privy middens
22 cesspools and septic tanks	

A few of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are constantly being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN TURTON

	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1945	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1971
Middens	247	236	156	4
Pails (Chemical).. ..	258	296	259	165
Ashpits	1,079	1,026	105	4
Trough closets	36	36	0	0
Waste water closets ..	1,568	1,444	239	11
Ashbins	1,636	1,792	4,495	9,179
Fresh water toilets ..	2,175	2,413	4,269	8,105

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1945 December, the problem of the old insanitary toilet was a serious one as the limited amount of moneys available for conversions only allowed for the abolition of approximately 8 waste water toilets and 3 middens per year, and considerably less if Statutory Notice had to be served. In the latter case one half the costs must be paid and not a token amount. Many local authorities have had to pay these costs, but in Turton there have been over 1,526 waste water closets converted to f.w.c.'s without the service of Statutory Notices.

With regard to ashpits, all those that are left exist at farms and property situate n the very rural areas. Since 1946 over 1,054 of these ashpits have been abolished without any cost to the Council. In addition, it has considerably helped the refuse collection service both in speed of collection and less offensive methods of collection.

The middens and chemical closets (pails) present a different problem. These are situate at houses and farms where there is no main sewerage available. Compulsion to provide f.w.c's cannot be used, so again persuasion is the main approach. In this connection approxi- mately 233 middens have been abolished.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1971	During 1967/71
Privy closets to fresh water closets	3	28
Privy closets to pail closets	10	55
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	9	49
Pail closets to fresh water closets	14	45
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	15	38

During the year 20 fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 274 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 7.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded slowly. The abolition of privies presents a problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1971	3,320
Number of re visits.. .. .	2,611
„ „ Inspections of Houses	823
„ „ „ „ Dairies	18
„ „ „ „ Schools	17
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice	63
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers Shops	391
„ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	262
„ „ „ „ Vermin	38
„ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories	77
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	307
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises	49
„ „ „ „ Shops	74
„ „ „ „ Caravans	30
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies	41
„ „ Visits re Foodstuffs	124
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal etc.	710
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases	42
„ „ Rooms Disinfected	—
„ „ Complaints Investigated	379
„ „ Visits re Milk Sampling	215
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement	49
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	486
„ „ Visits to Baths	194

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order, followed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

In the year the sewer systems were treated with sodium fluoracetamide poison. This was as a follow-up of the previous year's treatment. This treatment again reduced the rodent population in the sewers, and the number of surface complaints received was very small.

Fluorakil poisoning has been so successful as to warrant still further treatments using this direct poison as a "follow-up", to keep the sewer rodent population to a minimum.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing bait take	Estimated kill
2	Sodium Fluoracetamide	984	716	75	98
	TOTALS	984	716	75	98

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 22 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

No. of Rodent Operatives employed:—3 part-time
Action taken:—

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS:		
1. Number of properties in district	8064	153
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	61	11
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	24	4
(ii) Mice	37	5
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	34	16
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	5	8
(ii) Mice	6	4

The following shews the treatments carried out on the refuse disposal sites.

TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Warfarin	26	12
2	Warfarin	16	12
3	Zinc Phosphide	28	27
4	do.	26	10
5	do.	26	10
6	do.	21	8
7	do.	32	20
8	do.	16	9
		191	108

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 6 holes or runs made by rats.

SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

Sewer	98
Properties	21
Tips	108
Totals	227

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year the routine work of industrial smoke control has been carried out on the normal basis.

Much detailed preliminary work has also been carried out towards a comprehensive smoke control programme for the Urban District. Work has been directed at the built-up wards of the area, where there is a domestic smoke pollution problem from low level emissions of domestic smoke.

Particularly during the Autumn and Winter months, smoke haze is very evident in the wards of Egerton, Bromley Cross and Bradshaw.

Critics of smoke control will doubtless cite the progress and change that is now taking place in home heating, with the decline in the use of smokey fuels. Despite such changes, which are undoubtedly playing their part in producing a cleaner environment, there is still a need for greater control and an overall blanket control.

It is, therefore, hoped that the ensuing twelve months will see a start towards smoke control areas in Turton.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspection (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	10	4	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	66	31	5	0
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	1	0	0
TOTAL	84	36	5	0

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	8	—	—	—

Notices of 4 outworkers have been received during 1971 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

As in previous years the fullest co-operation was maintained between the department and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1964 and placed on local authorities the responsibility for the enforcement of conditions in offices and shops.

These conditions bring this class of premises into line with factories.

The following table shows the progress made in the inspection of these premises up to the 31st December, 1971:

Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of pre-mises registered during the year	No. of premises regd. at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	0	7	4
Retail shops	9	40	10
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	3	0
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	2	9	3
Fuel Storage depots	0	1	0
TOTALS	12	60	17

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act - 17.

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 became operative during 1960. Part 1 of the Act provides a licensing system for the establishment and operation of caravan sites and Part II to strengthen the procedure for the enforcement of planning control generally. This Act controls caravans but the licensing provision of the Public Health Act, 1936 are not repealed but are made inapplicable to caravans and will deal only with tents, sheds, etc.

The model standards prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government are taken as the basis on all sites within the district both for new and existing caravan sites.

During the year the existing sites were inspected.

At the 31st December, 1971, there were 18 licensed sites in the district, licensed for a total of 33 caravans. There are 24 caravans permanently occupied in the district. These figures are unaltered from last year.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 17 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation to all the Schools in the area is satisfactory.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath at Egerton is owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The baths having been presented to the Council in 1932.

The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons and is 42 feet in length and 20 feet wide and has a depth of 3 feet to 6 feet. The water is both filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is subjected to continuous filtration in a pressure filter of the vertical type. Bath water is passed from the pool via a strainer box which is removed daily for cleansing, and pumped by an electrically operated pump to the filter after the addition of alumino-ferric coagulant. The filter is washed by reversing the direction of the water flow together with breaking up of the sand bed by means of rotating rakes.

A four hour turnover period is worked and the water is heated by means of a calorifier and aerated by means of a Venturi tube device. Sterilisation is achieved by means of marginal chlorination using chlorine gas and a concentration of 0.5 parts per million of water is the operating target. Orthotolidine and pH tests are taken at frequent intervals. Alkalinity is adjusted by means of soda ash which is added prior to filtration and the pH ranges in practice between 7.4 and 7.6.

Again work has been carried out during the year to endeavour to keep the building fabric and plant in a satisfactory condition, to enable operations to continue until the new baths are built and ready for use.

The existing plant has been almost completely repaired with one exception, that being the large sectional heating boiler which serves to heat the water in the pool. The injector for the chlorine gas into the filtered water, has not always functioned correctly.

The Education Authorities used the bath throughout the year.

The total attendances of all people using the Baths in a period of twelve months was 35,075. Of this total 29,571 were school children attending Educational training.

These figures are an increase on the previous years attendances of some 160 persons, but public swimming was down on last year, but school use was up by 850.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

For the whole year the refuse collection service has operated on a weekly basis, with the incentive bonus scheme, which commenced operation in late 1970, being the guide lines of all the work.

Each of the four main collection rounds has operated effectively, giving the public a service, which has received far more praise than criticism.

The normal breaks in service occurred in June and September, and the back log of refuse was quickly collected when the services resumed.

All the refuse disposal work was carried out at the Harbour Lane quarries at Edgworth, and great progress towards the total infill of one of the two sites has been achieved.

The departments vehicle fleet is in very good order, with particular attention having been given to regular service and maintenance. The acquisition of a new pressure jet washing machine has greatly assisted in vehicle cleaning, has reduced the time necessary for this work and produced a cleaner fleet.

The collection and disposal of bulky household waste continues to present problems. Until this matter is resolved on a regional basis, every endeavour has been made to collect as much of this type of waste as possible.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1971, also shown are the figures for the years 1959 and 1962 for comparisons.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1971</u>
Dry ashpits emptied	360	116	1
Privy ashpits emptied	505	138	0
Dustbins emptied	228,332	264,449	465,091
Pails emptied	15,152	13,158	8,673
Trade waste:—			
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	8 tons	12 tons	70 tons
Total refuse tipped	8,589 tons	10,978 tons	8,372 tons
Number of new bins sold	118	62	108
Litter bins emptied ..	0	3,212	2,018

Inspection and Supervision of Food

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli in the samples taken for examination.

Six samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, all were found to be satisfactory.

BRUCELLOSIS

Of two hundred and six milk samples submitted for examination, six showed evidence of Brucella organisms.

Seven milk producers have Brucella free accredited herds, this is a considerable increase over previous years and this trend is welcome.

Four local farmers producing infected milk, were subjected to Pasteurisation Orders which were in force until the herds in question were free from infection and brucella organisms found to be no longer present in the whole herd.

Seven milk producing animals within the four herds were infected and were all removed from the farms.

Much of the sampling carried out was directed at the four herds of cattle each beast being sampled many times over a considerable period of time, to ensure that the regulations governing this matter were adhered to fully.

This year's result again emphasises that there is still a need to be diligent with this aspect of the department's work.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The three licensed private slaughterhouses in the district have continued to provide the local butchers with much of their meat and edible offal.

Each animal for slaughter receives ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection and the following carcasses with all organs and offal were inspected.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheeps and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	364	0	1	2,118	0	0
Number inspected	364	0	1	2,118	0	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	55	0	0	379	0	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	15.1%	0	0	17.8%	0	0
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following meat and offal was condemned as being unfit for human consumption: 16 cwts. 2 qrs.

SWINE FEVER

There were no confirmed cases during the year.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

The amount of food requiring condemnation was 4 cwts. 1 qtr. 14 lbs. of frozen foods, and 3 cwts. 2 qtrs. cooked and mixed raw meat.

During the year 391 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found, in the main, to be kept in conformity with Regulations. Where defects existed either verbal or written action resulted in compliance with the law.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1971.

A total of 84 samples was obtained comprising 50 milks (three of which were Channel Islands Milk) and 34 others as follows:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Borax B.P. | 1 Milk, Dried, Skimmed Low Fat |
| 1 Sweets | 1 Chocolate Cream Sponge |
| 1 Raspberries, bottled | 1 Short Pastry Mix |
| 1 Bacon Flavoured Crackers | 1 Tea |
| 1 Rose Cream Medows (Biscuits) | 1 Creamed Tapioca Milk Pudding, canned |
| 1 Cold Relief Preparation | 1 Chopped Ham with Pork, canned |
| 1 Calorie Reduced Bread | 2 Analgesic Powders |
| 1 Low Calorie Crispbread (Biscuits) | 1 Indigestion Tablets |
| 2 Ice Cream | 3 Baby Food, canned |
| 1 Ice Lollies | 1 Dried Fruit Mixture |
| 1 Fresh Peaches | 1 Minced Meat |
| 1 Fresh Strawberries | 1 Sweet and Sour Sauce |
| 1 Fresh Cherries | 1 Walnut Halves |
| 1 Lemon Juice | 1 Sage and Onion Stuffing Mix |
| 1 Potato and Corn Sticks | 1 Cake Covering |

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0·8% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned.
Informal Milk	Fat 2·95%. Deficient 1·6%.	Produced informed.
Tea	Contained 1·2% of aggregated tea leaf hairs. Probably derived from the bottom of bulk container.	Packer and complainant informed.
Formal Milk	Freezing point indicates 0·8% extraneous water.	Producer cautioned, further sample obtained.

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION	<i>No.</i>
General grocers and provision dealers	59
Greengrocers and fruiterers	11
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops	33
Bakers and/or Confectioners	39
Fried fish shops	5
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	26
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, etc.	39
Others	18

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—

Cooked meats	17
Ice cream	26

Food Poisoning

One case of food poisoning occurred during the year. Investigations showed that the infection was contracted abroad whilst the person concerned was on holiday.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have continued.

The ever-increasing costs of repairs have tended to complicate and delay essential repairs, but in the majority of cases informal action has produced the necessary co-operation without recourse to Statutory action.

The tables below give particulars of the number of dwellings in the district as at 1971:

Number houses of all classes	7,903
„ „ Council bungalows	27
„ „ „ flats	56
„ „ private dwellings erected	274
„ „ „ flats erected	0

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	521
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	574
2.	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
3.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	466

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	118
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3. Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a)	By owners... ..	8
(b)	By local authority in default of owner	1

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted	6
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure	10
(3)	Unfit houses closed	15

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

(d)	House in Clearance areas - purchased by agreement	11
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4. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958—Discretionary Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a)	By private individuals	39
(b)	By the local authority	38
(2)	Number of dwelling houses affected	77

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a)	Of private individuals	32
(b)	Of the local authority	38
(2)	Number of dwelling houses affected	70
(3)	Number of additional separate dwellings provided	4

(c)	Work completed	22
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The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, Section 43, continued to be administered during the year and 4 private properties were made fit by the owners, after loans had been advanced by the Council.

Under this Act, money was loaned in suitable cases for the repair, improvement alterations, acquisition, and the conversion of buildings into houses. Grants towards the cost of approved modernisation schemes for old properties were also made during the year.

Standard Grants—Action during year:—

										No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to:										
(a) Full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(b) Reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Total applications approved by local authority to:										
(a) Full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
(b) Reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None
Work completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Since the inception of the Grant scheme in 1954, 671 cases of Discretionary Grants have been accepted and 312 cases of Standard Grants have been approved since 1959. Of these 726 have been completed.

The general effect of this is that owner/occupier houses are being maintained and improved, but the majority of the tenanted properties are not being improved by these schemes.

These schemes do tend to raise the standard of the houses in the area, and to a degree help to preserve the character of the district by keeping the stone built properties.

There are, however, a considerable number of properties where application could be made for grant aid, even if it meant only the installation of a wash basin or fresh water closet.

Common Lodging Houses - There are no common lodging houses in the district.

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and the appropriate treatments recommended.

With the growing number of houses in the district this Council service is being called upon far more frequently to examine and identify many types of insects, and eradicate them.

DISINFESTATION

Nine houses found to be infested by cockroaches were treated during the year. These insects continue to be quite numerous in older terraced houses. Modernisations however, such as new fire ranges and new impervious floorings on top of flags is helping to reduce the number of infestations.

Disinfestation when carried out for bed bugs and fleas is by spraying with insecticides having a D.D.T. residual and a pybuthrin base for cockroaches and similar insects.

Four premises were found to be infested with bed bugs or fleas during the year.

12 wasps nests were eradicated during the summer months in various parts of the district.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) The reduction of the number of private water supplies and the purification and protection of the remainder.
- (2) Clearance of the completely unfit houses.
- (3) Making fit and bringing up to standard of partially unfit houses by wiser use of the grants schemes.
- (4) The operation of a Smoke Control programme in the built up areas of the district.

